

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1813.

[Vol. 27.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH.
PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.
THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
BILLIOUS AND MALIGNANT FE-
VER, IS RECOMMENDED

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent
& Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden
Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild,
so as to be used with safety by persons in every
situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off su-
perfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secre-
tions—to restore and amend the appetite—pro-
duce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent
colds, which are often of fatal consequences.
A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on
its first appearance—they are celebrated for re-
moving habitual costiveness, sickness at the
stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious
in preventing and curing disorders attendant on
long voyages, and should be procured and care-
fully preserved for use, by every seaman.

**Hamilton's Worm Destroying
Lozenges.**

This well known remedy has cured during
the last eleven years, an immense number of
children and adults of various dangerous com-
plaints arising from worms.

**Hamilton's Essence & Extract
of Mustard,**

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic
rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy,
Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chil-
blains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and
neck, &c.

ITCH CURED.
By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINT-
MENT.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine
for the speedy relief and permanent cure for the
various complaints which result from dissipated
pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in
climates unfavorable to the constitution; the
immoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication,
or other destructive intemperance; the unskil-
ful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases
peculiar to females at a certain period of life;
bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate
Coughs, Asthmas, and approaching Consump-
tions, and is a certain remedy for the Hooping
Cough.

**Hahn's True & Genuine Ger-
man Corn Plaster,
Tooth Ache Drops.**

A multitude of attested cures performed by
the above medicines, may be seen at the place
of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many
other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the
original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun.
by his widow in New York.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her
particular appointment) at the stores of Wal-
den, Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg &
Dudley, in Frankfort.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTAIN-KENTUCKY.

The subscriber has removed from Georgetown
to Mount Sterling, and has opened a

House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a gen-
erous public, for their past favors, and
hopes by his attention to business, to merit a
share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.
January 14, 1812. 12-4f

Dr. Wm. H. Richardson

HAS removed to Lexington, and tenders his
services to the citizens of the town and
country, in the practice of

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

In the latter branches of his profession, he
will pay particular attention.

He resides in the house lately occupied by
Mr. Samuel Trotter, and adjoining the store
of S. & G. Trotter.

Lexington, March 27, 1813. 13-4f

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living in
Jesse's county, about six and a half
miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road,
a Negro man, named MOSES, formerly the
property of Walker Pemberton, dec'd. about
six feet two inches high, well made, dark com-
plexion, a very pleasant countenance in
conversation, his clothing unknown, it is supposed
that he has got a pass, as he is well known
through the country. Any person apprehend-
ing the said Negro and delivering him to me, or
confined in any jail in the state, so that I get
him, shall receive the above reward and all
reasonable charges.

ALEX. NAISMITH.
June 29th, 1813. 26-3f

Daniel Bradford.
Has just received a handsome assortment of
GROCERIES.

Which added to his former stock, renders it
very complete. He has also a neat assortment
of China, Glass, & Queensware—and a few

Dry Goods;

all of which he offers for sale on "Cheapside,"
the stone house, next the market.

AMONG THEM ARE
GUN POWDER } TEAS of the first
YOUNG HYSON } quality.
COFFEE, CHOCOLATE & SUGARS.
MEDICINA.
SHERRY & WINEs, all good.
TENERIFFE }
FRENCH BRANDY,
CHERRY do.
HOLLAND GIN.
GENUINE SPIRITS &
SURUB }
SALMON, } FISH.
MACKEREL, }
SHAD, }
HERRING & }
COD }

BEST QUALITY
Cheese, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currants, Ta-
marinds, Cocoa Nuts, Almonds, Pepper, Gin-
ger, Alspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon,
Madder, Ailum, Copperas, Glue, Prussian Blue,
Indigo, Fig Blue, Starch, White and Red Lead,
Yellow Ochre, Turkey Umber, Mineral Green,
Patent Yellow, Blood Lake, Chalk, Rappee,
Scotch and Macdougal Snuff, Spanish and Coun-
try Segars, Chewing Tobacco, Mustard, Isin-
glass, Castor Oil, Essence Peppermint, Mag-
nesia, Liquorice Ball, Windsor Soap, Black
Ball, Powder, Lead and Shot, Salt, Nails, Spun
and Raw Cotton, Wool Hats, Saddles, Bridles,
Whips, Hoes, Mattocks, Flat Irons, Waffle
Irons, Mill Irons, Andirons, Mortars, Wagon
Boxes, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Thread, Tape,
Ribbons, Suspender, Fringe Handkerchiefs,
Muslins, Calicoes &c. &c. &c.
Any of the foregoing articles and CASH will
be given for Tobacco, Salt Petre, Sugar, Linen,
and Cotton Cloth.

Lexington, June 15, 1813. 24

Ellis & Trotter.
Have just received, and are now opening in their
new Brick House, two doors above
Sam'l & Geo Trotter,

**A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS.**

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by
wholesale or retail.

31-12f. Lexington, April 6, 1813.

CONFECTIONARY.

OF all kinds, wholesale and retail, may be
had on application at W. Mentelle's com-
mission store—where ladies may at any time
be supplied with cakes of all kinds, for tea and
desserts—savory biscuits and large pound cakes
plain or glazed and ornamented in a new and
elegant style may be had on short notice.

W. Mentelle has now on hand, soft shelled
almonds, box raisins, figs, candied lemon peel,
dried orange peel and cordials assorted. A
constant supply of preserved fruits and jellies
will be kept, as soon as the different kinds of
fruits come in season.

Merchants living in the different towns of
the state, will always find a constant supply of
the different kinds of sugar candy as well as
sugar toys.

June 1st, 1813. 22-4f

VACCINE MATTER.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the
President of the United States, agent for
Vaccination, hereby gives notice, that GENUINE
VACCINE MATTER will be furnished to any Physi-
cian or other citizen of the U. States who may
apply for it. The application must be
made by post, and the requisite fee (Five Dol-
lars) in the current bank paper of any of the
middle states forwarded with it. When re-
quired, such directions &c. how to use it, will
be furnished with the matter, as will enable
any discreet person who can read and write,
to secure his family from the Small Pox, with
the greatest certainty, and without any trouble
or danger.

All letters on this subject to or from the un-
derigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in
weight, are carried by the U. States mail free
of postage, in conformity to a late act of Con-
gress, entitled "An act to encourage Vaccina-
tion."

JOHN SMITH, U. S. Agent for

Vaccination, Baltimore.

The Editors of Newspapers within the
U. States, are requested to insert the above
once a week for three weeks, and forward a
paper containing it to the agent for Vaccina-
tion, who will remit payment for the same by
post.

26-3

NEW STORE.

No. 1, CHEAPSIDE,

NICHOLASVILLE.

JOHN T. EVANS, with sentiments of grati-
tude for the very liberal encouragement he
has heretofore received from a generous pub-
lic, respectfully begs leave to inform the for-
mer friends and customers of Evans & Shrieve,
and the public generally, that he has re-com-
menced business in the south end of the house
he formerly occupied—where he has received
and now opening, under the firm of John T.
Evans & Borer, a well selected assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which were recently imported by the celebra-
ted house of Telford, Scott & Trotter, of Lex-
ington, who are known to import at least on as
good terms as any other house in the Western
country.

They were purchased at a very low advance
which will enable them to offer at least as good
bargains as any of their brethren of the tape.
Strict attention shall be paid to business.—
They take the liberty of inviting those wishing
to purchase, to give them a call before they
part with their money.

July 3d, 1813.

N. B. They pledge themselves that no per-
son in this place shall undersell them. CASH
will be a considerable object.

27-3f

Dr. John Todd,

HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his
services as a Practitioner of MEDICINE
and SURGERY.

His shop is kept opposite the Court-house,
and two doors below the Reporter Printing-
office.

18-4f

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to Lowry & Shaw,
either by bond, note or book account, are re-
quested to come forward and make immediate
payment—those excepted having running ac-
counts under special agreement. The busi-
ness will continue to be conducted under the
firm of

LOWRY & SHAW.
June 29, 1813. 26-4f

Lexington Library.

THE Librarian will attend at the Library
from 10 till 1 o'clock, in the forenoon and
from 3 till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, every
day (Sunday excepted) from this day until
Saturday the 24th inst. for the purpose of re-
ceiving the arrears due. Those who are
in arrears will please avail themselves of this
notice, and come forward and settle their ac-
counts. Share holders who have taken out
Books previous to the first Saturday (3d inst.)
in this month, will also please to return them,
within the time above mentioned.

July 13, 1813. 29-2f

N. B. The person who took out No. 20, 30,
on the 3d inst. is requested to report his
name to the Librarian.

THE highest price IN CASH will be given for

FLAX & HEMP SEED,

delivered at our shop in Lexington, next door to
Oliver Keene's.

Downing & Grant.

July 12, 1813. 28-4f

FOR SALE

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

ABOUT five miles from Lexington, in the
neighborhood of Bethel meeting house—
forty or fifty acres in cultivation, good apple
orchard, and in other respects well improved.
Possession will be given at Christmas next—
the premises may be seen by application to Mr.
Fitzgerald, who lives on the farm—terms may
be known by the subscriber in Lexington.

JAMES DEVERS.

June 14, 1813. 24-4f

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Lexington Post Office,
Ky. on the 30th June, 1813, which if not
taken out in three months, will be sent to the
General Post Office as dead letters.

Armstrong Jesse
Aubrey Henry
Allen John
Admon Aggy
Armstrong John
Allen Richardson
Aimes Benjamin
Armstrong Nancy
Armstrong Sally
Abernathy Black-
stone
Anderson John

Bell James
Baker Capt. Isaac
Boler William
Bowles Lyddall
Buchanan Joseph
Bain Abner
Biles Samuel
Bentley James
Burnsides Robert
Barbee Joseph
Butler William O.
Bradley Susan K.
Heddon John
Pobb William
Burchett Samuel
Barklin William
Blest Judith
Baldwin Augusta
Bainham William
Brown Elizabeth
Brown Abraham
Bryant Joseph
Buckner Elizabeth G.
Berry Taylor
Baker William
Bayley David
Burchell Samuel
Busey James
Bentley Washington
Brink Philip
Buckner Henry M.
Bledsoe Richard
Brown Abraham
Beahon Maurice
Bush Ambrose
Bradford Austin
Beasley Edmund
Brimberger John
Benfield Archibald
Bell Wm.
Bailey James
Barney William
Byrd Abraham
Reaching Samuel A.
Barry William T.
Bowles Elizabeth

Clark George
Craig Margaret
Cockrell James
Couch Aaron
Conner William
Camp Janety
Clark William
Cabell Joseph
Cabell Edward B.
Carnel Sally
Chinn Nancy
Chinn John
Coleman William H.
Crawford John
Craig James
Crenshaw Chapman
Comelchus John
Cross Abram
Campbell E. and Crow
Chancellor John
Carlson James
Cook John
Childressquire

Crane Abram
Cooper Spencer
Cooley James R.
Clerk of Fayette county
Cockerill Johnson
Crutcher Benjamin
Charles Thomas
Cleveland Alexander
Cabell Miss Mary R. P.
Crutcher Henry T.
Curruthers Alexander
Cooe Sarah
Craig Alexander C.
Crane Aron
Campbell Robert
Chapple Amelia
Chadborn Joseph
Campbell Robert T.
Cauchey John
Cocherill James
Carlson James
Cook John

2

Curd Price
Chambers Jane
Carter Thorick
Curry Cyrus
Coons George
Covington Mrs.

Dallam Major
Duncan William
Danham & Oliver D.
Davenport Adrian
Danlavy Howard
Dorsey Raisin
Dandridge Fanny
Dillon John
Day Elizabeth
Dunlap Eri
Darnaby John
Darnaby James
Deuks Benjamin
Dyer George
Dishman John

Emeress John
Edmiston Thomas R.
Elis Heskiah
Edwards Henry
Eubank James T.
Elison Jacob
Eves John

Foster Elizabeth
Fink John
Fay Samuel P. P.
Fortson John
Ford John
Fleming John
Ford John
Finton Caleb
Frazier Patsey
Fellowes Caleb
Fair James
Ford Joshua

Graves John
Gardner Elizabeth
Grady Samuel
Gayle Thomas
Geers William
Grooms Elijah H.
Gess Sally
Giron M.
Gorham John A.
Gaines Polly
Gaines Francis T.
Gott Thomas
Gurin Bertrand
Gossup Mary
Guitner Jacob
Guedren James J.
Gaunt William

Harp Conrad
Hodges Mary
Horland James
Holmes Hugh
Hovermale Frederick
Hite John
Hart Malcolm
Huttsell Jacob
Harrison John
Hoops David
Hamilton John
House John
Hough Samuel
Hooke John
Hamilton Richard
Hull Charles
Harris Hezekiah
Higgins Richard
Hughes Peter
Hogg David
Henry Mr.
Herring John
Hurley Susan
Hull Caty or Hostler
Jos.

Hull City
Huffman John
Howard Zitwa
Hurt Maria
Herron James or Wm.
Hoglen Martin
Hamilton Polly
Hoghead James D.
Hoops David
Hardy A.
Hall Charles
Henry Robert P.
Blawkes Lewis
Hull Elizabeth A.
Huntington H. E.

Jackson Thomas
Johnson James M.
Irwin Catharine
Jones Jane

Key Thomas
Huston & Kenney
Kearns James
Kenton Jas.
Kinkaid Robert
Kise William
Kelly Robert E.

Lay Nancy
Lewis Catharine
Lipscomb Spotswood
Lane Garrett
Lingselle Babary
Lee Juliana & Charlotte
Litteral Agness
LeFar Christopher
Lewis James
Lane Peter
Lawrence Benjamin
Lawrence John
Lovejoy Christiana

Morrison Robert
M'Nair Robert
M'Dowell William
Manife James
M'Call Jane
Moore Nimrod H.
M'Conathy Jacob
Manuel John
M'Calla Andrew
Magnet William
Maddox Notley
Mitchell Nancy
M'Pheeters James
M'Isaac Isaac
The Sheriff of Fayette
Martin Thompson
Montgomery Eliza R.
Moore Thomas
M'Clure Cyrus
M'Dowell Hugh Henry
Matthews John
M'Kay Mary

2

Gealem Leonard
Caldwell John
Caldwell Miss Sally
Crow Beddy
Chuder John

Dauson Thomas
Ditch Jonathan
Ducker James
Duncan Samuel
Dulan Taddy
Dobbins Leonard
Davenport Samuel T.
Davis Gerard
Dougherty James
Derham Elijah
Debenport Marmeduke
Dandridge W.
Dickson Thomas T.
Davidson Moses

Elkins Benjamin
Edwards Benjamin
Edwards Joseph
Evan Owen
Edmiston Margaret
Eliot Rev. James

Futhy Benjamin
Fortso J. or W.
Frost Elizabeth
Fleming Leonard
Field George
Faver Susanna
Fox William
French Peter
Fisher John
Figg Sally
Foster William
Paris Moses A.
Fortson Richard

Grooms Robert
Girard Monsier
Graves Thomas
Gray Benjamin T.
Greenham Nicholas
Geiger Elizabeth
Gildner Burnhard
Goodwin Loyd R.
Girard Mark A. A.
Goram John
Gaines T. & H. S.
Griffin Elizabeth
Gaugh Michael
Gregg Harvey
Grimes John
Gess Thomas

Holmes William
Howel William
Hunicutt John
Hull Caty or Hostetter
Joseph
Heywood William
Hickman William
Hendley John
Hodges Benjamin
Headington Abel
Harp David
Hickman Thomas
Hurst John
Horn Ihamer
Hollenber Henry
Hudson Joshua
Hickman John W.
Harrison Obediah R.
Hill Elener
Holmes Robert
Hallsee William
Hall Isiah
Hayes Peter
Henderson James
Higbee John
Hooper Thomas
Hayes William
Hunker Rosanna
Hamilton George
Harris Hezekiah
Hooper William
Hopkins Sarah P.
Houter Ruben
Hill David B.
Holbeck Henry C.
Hamilton Asa
Hutson Jesse
Hickman Lewis
Huntington Ebenezer

Ingles Boon
Innes Henry E.
Irwin William
Jones Elizabeth
Kinckad Gray
Kinney Susannah
Kalle Michael
Kindred William
Knight James
Keegan Patrick
Kemper Benjamin
Lard Samuel
Lee James
Leemon James
Lawson Catharine
Leonard Whitehead
Laws Emily
Lane William N.
Lard David
Lewis Matthew
Long Anthony
Lusby John
Laws William

Mordett Abraham T.
M'Cardie Alexander
M'Dowell William
Munks Matilda
Moore Rev. James
Maxwell James
M'Morde Francis
Maddil David
M'Clure William
M'Lean Robert
M'Dowell Henry
M'Connel James
M'Intosh Daniel
Miller John B.
M'Neat Archibald
M'Daniel Hiram
Moore Thomas
Morris Josiah
Marchbanks Johnson
May Ware S.
Murphy Polly

Morgan Nathan
Mahon Alexander
M'Kardy David
M'Clure Moses
Mathew Charles L.
M'Henry Barnabas
Moore Harbin
M'Coy David
Moore Wharton
M'Culloh Robert
M'Millan William
Moritt Cyrus
M'Calla John
Mahon Alexander
M'Intire Lieut. John
Muir John
Manning William
Miller Robert
M'Meekin Samuel

Nelson Thomas
Nelson James L.
Nixon Elizabeth
Nicholas Joseph
Nash Arthur
Ottwell Francis
Overton Waller
Oglevie Mr.
Poage Elijah
Penn S.
Parker Daniel
Paul Peter
Payne James O.
Patterson Rev. Wm.
Putoff John
Pool Chrystiana
Perkins Richard
Preston James M.
Patrick Isaac
Pearson City
Price Mr.
Payne Thomas
Padgett Nancy
Porter Richard
Prather Thomas
Patterson James
Page Guin
Pills David

2

Reed Peter
Reid Stephen H.
Ritchey James
Ridgway John
Richardson Mary H.
Griffin Elizabeth
Richards Robert
Redman Teuksbury
Rumsay Thomas
Ryland City
Robinson Joseph
Randal Martha G.
Risspe Col. Thomas
Robinson James
R. ce Joel
Rainey William
Robinson Jonathan

Samuel Nicholas
Steele Brice
Scott William
Sale James
Stephen Elizabeth
Sallee Peter
Steele Samuel
Senior Mathias
Southerland William
Schooler Beulah
Steph

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

On Monday the 13, Mr. *Brent* reported a bill to incorporate a Fire Insurance Company, in the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia; which on Tuesday was referred to Messrs. *Brent*, *Daggett*, *Horsley*, *Smith* and *Hunter*.

On the same day, Mr. *Brent* also reported a bill to continue the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria; which was, on Thursday, on motion of Mr. *Leib*, postponed to the first Monday in December next.

On the same day, likewise, Mr. *Brent* reported a bill for the further relief of Charles Minifie.

On Wednesday the President of the Senate laid before that body a remonstrance of the officers of the army under major gen. Harrison, representing that in the appointments and promotions recently made in the army, injustice had been done to the officers now in service, and praying the attention of the Senate to certain cases in which they feel the usages of armies and their individual rights to have been violated; and the memorial was read.

The two bills from the House respecting turnpike roads in the district, were, on Wednesday, referred to Messrs. *Brent*, *Horsley* and *Robinson*.

On the same day, Mr. *King* presented the memorial of the Common Council of New York, respecting the defence of that city; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; and the memorial of Sir James Jay, praying compensation for Revolutionary services, which was read and referred to Messrs. *King*, *Dana* and *Leib*.

On Friday, the Senate, on motion of Mr. *Dana*, came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to enquire what legislative provision is necessary to prevent the multiplicity of suits or processes where a single suit or process might suffice, for the administration of justice, in any case to which the United States may be a party, or before any court of the U. States; and that the Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Mason*, from N. Hampshire, took his seat on Monday last.

On Monday 21st June the bill for the further relief of Charles Minifie was negatived on its passage to a third reading.

On the same day, a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for repairing the north wing of the capitol and finishing the Senate chamber, with leave to report by bill. The committee are Messrs. *Leib*, *Horsley*, and *Gaillard*.

Mr. *Brent* reported a bill to augment the capital stock of the bank of Washington. On Wednesday a motion was made by Mr. *Lieb* to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the first Monday in December next, and negatived by the casting vote of the Vice President. On motion of Mr. *Giles*, the further consideration of the bill was postponed to Monday.

On Tuesday, the bill introduced by Mr. *Smith* to amend the militia laws, was read a third time and passed.

On the same day, Mr. *Anderson* reported a bill to establish a corps of invalids, entitled "A bill for the relief of the infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the late and of the present army of the U. States;" which passed its last reading in the Senate on Friday.

Mr. *Giles* presented the petition of Alexander Scott, praying compensation for his trouble in the release and conveyance of certain American seamen from Porto Cavello in South America to the U. States. This petition was referred to a select committee, who reported a bill for relief; which bill was on Friday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On Wednesday Mr. *Anderson* reported a bill "to amend an act in addition to the act entitled an act to raise an additional military force and for other purposes; which bill was on Friday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill from the House to reward the officers and crew of the sloop of war *Hornet*, was referred to the naval committee.

On Thursday, Mr. *Anderson* reported a bill to authorise the raising a corps of sea fencibles; which on the next day was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Monday, June 28.

Mr. *Campbell*, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the following bill, which was read and passed to the second reading:

A bill to prohibit the citizens and inhabitants of the U. S. from carrying on any trade or traffic with the dominions or dependencies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Be it enacted, &c. That any citizen or inhabitant of the U. States or the territories thereof, who shall, during the war in which the said United States are at present engaged, either directly or indirectly carry on any trade, commerce or traffic, in any articles whatever, with any of the dominions, colonies, or dependencies of the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, or with any person or persons residing within the same; and any citizen or inhabitant as aforesaid, who shall directly or indirectly be privy to, or abetting in carrying on any such trade, commerce or traffic, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor; and shall, upon conviction, for every such offence, be imprisoned for

a term not exceeding two years, nor less than six months, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand, nor less than five hundred dollars; and any ship, vessel, or carriage, of what kind soever, employed or used in any such trade, commerce, or traffic, as above described, and any cargo which shall be found on board of such ship or vessel, and any articles which shall be found in such carriage, when detected or taken in such unlawful trade, commerce, or traffic, or at the return of the same to the U. States, shall be forfeited, the one half to the use of the United States, and the other half to any person or persons who shall give information thereof, and may be seized wherever found, and condemned before any court of the United States or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to repeal, impair or affect any law now in force providing for the punishment of treason or of any other offence against the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, June 26.

Mr. *Troup* reported a bill authorising the franking of all letters to & from the superintendent general of military supplies; which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time and passed.

Mr. *M. Kim*, after stating two cases of severe wounds by the bursting of a cannon on board a private armed vessel, for which cases the existing laws provided no relief by pension, as the wounds were not received in actual conflict with the enemy—moved the following resolution, which was adopted

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire whether any, & if any, what amendments are necessary to the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed vessels.

On motion of Mr. *Nelson*, it was ordered that the House should for the remainder of the session, meet at the hours of ten o'clock, instead of the usual hour of 11.

NAVY OF THE UPPER LAKES.

Mr. *Wilson* offered the following resolution which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs enquire whether any and what further provision is necessary for completing, securing against storms or enemies, or for giving full effect to the naval force on the Upper Lakes, whether by establishing a dock-yard, selecting and, if necessary, improving a convenient and safe winter harbor, or by any other measure.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of the infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the late and present army of the U. States, was twice read and committed to the military committee.

Mr. *Humphries* offered for consideration the following resolution, the object of which he explained by appropriate remarks; and also stated that it was founded on a resolution of the Legislature of Tennessee instructing its Senators and Representatives on this head.

Resolved, That the Land Committee enquire whether any and what provision is necessary to enable the claimants of land within the congressional reservation, and to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, within the limits of Tennessee, to re-mark the limits and perpetuate testimony as to the boundaries of their respective tracts.

The resolution was agreed to.

Monday, June 28.

Mr. *Crawford* presented a petition of James Lloyd, setting forth that he has discovered "a combustible liquid substance applicable to the purposes of national defence or offence, whether naval or military;" and praying the aid and patronage of the government in carrying his discovery into full effect. Referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. *Hopkins*,

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire and report whether it will be proper to amend the articles of war, so as to allow to all persons on trial before any court martial for any capital offence, the right of having counsel to conduct their defence.

Mr. *Fisk*, from the committee of elections to whom was committed the report on the contested election between John P. Hungerford and John Taliaferro, made a supplemental report unfavorable to the petitioner in this case, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill "for the assessment and collection of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties."

A motion was made by Mr. *Montgomery* to strike out the 15th section of the said bill, as follows:

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately after hearing appeals the principal assessors respectively shall make out lists containing the sums payable according to the assessments aforesaid, and according to the provisions of this act, upon every object of taxation within their respective districts, so as to raise upon each county or state district contained within the collection districts established by this act, for which they are respectively appointed, the quota of the direct tax laid by the U. States, which shall have been imposed on such county or state district by the law laying such direct tax; which lists shall contain the name of each person residing within the collection district liable to pay the direct tax, or of the person residing within the said district and having the care or superintendence of property lying within the said district, which is liable to the payment of said tax, where such person or persons are known, together with the sum payable by each person or persons aforesaid, on account of the said direct tax as aforesaid. And where there is any property within any collection district, liable to the payment of the direct tax, not owned or occupied by or under the superintendence of any person resident therein, there shall be a separate list of such property, the sums payable, and the names of the respective proprietors, where known.

And in lieu thereof to insert several new sections:

[These sections, which are very long, provide for the appointment in each state, territory and district, of an officer to be styled the supervisor of the revenue, who, previous to his entering upon the duties enjoined him by this act, is to give bond, &c. for the purpose of apportioning the direct tax agreeably to the value of property in each county, &c. as ascertained by previous assessment.]

This motion having been negatived,

A motion was made by Mr. *Hopkins* of N. York, to strike out the said 15th section altogether; which motion was also negatived:

For the motion 68

Against it 84

Mr. *Gaston* moved to amend that part of the bill which exempts tools of trade, beasts of the plough, arms, household utensils, and apparel from distress for taxes, by adding also "house hold furniture."

The motion was agreed to.

For the motion 82

Against it 71

The bill was then further amended, & ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Wednesday.

The bill from the Senate "to authorise the raising a corps of sea fencibles" was twice read and referred to the military committee, as also was the bill "to amend the act in addition to the act entitled An act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes."

The bill from the Senate for the relief of Alexander Scott, was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Troup*, from the military committee, reported the bill from the Senate amendatory of the Militia Law with amendments; which were referred to a committee of the whole.

THE WAR.

MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.

SPANISH NEUTRALITY AND "PATRIOTISM"—The Spaniards have lately committed many acts like the following, and if the war with England continues, the ally must also be involved in the contest—

A passenger (says the New York Mercantile Advertiser of the 25th ult.) in the schr. San Jose, which arrived here yesterday, in 12 days from Havana, informs us that some time in the month of February last, the privateer *Saratoga*, captured on the coast of Caraccas, a British brig, bound from England for a port in South America, laden with dry goods; put a prize-master on board, and ordered her for the U. States. Having put a small quantity of water on board, the prize-master put into Santa Martha, to the leeward of Lagaira, for a supply. The vessel and cargo were there seized by the Spaniards, and on account of the government; the prize-master and crew put in irons, and sent to Havana, where they have been confined at hard labor in the arsenal ever since, under the most rigid masters. They are barefoot, and almost naked. One of them had been severely flogged for refusing to enter a Spanish man of war. Some Americans were attempting to raise a subscription for their relief on the day our informant left Havana.

PETER BAILY, a private, who was lately executed at Burlington, for desertion, the third offence, has left a dying declaration that he was seduced from the allegiance he had solemnly sworn to (by men whose names he gave) by the offer of means to take him to Canada, and a promise of support for his family. Thus had he to pay the forfeit of their crimes. He manifested contrition, and earnestly exhorted his fellow-soldiers to refrain from the like.

The circuit court of the United States sitting at Newport, (R. I.) has adjudged the British property found on board the *Euphrates*, sent in by the privateer *Rossie*, of Baltimore, and the *Francis*, sent in by the Yankee of Bristol, as good prizes to the captors, against the claims of the Consignees and of the U. States. These are American vessels, and were sent in for violating the non-importation law. Appeals have been taken, and the supreme court will decide. The property contended for is worth \$400,000.

In a Portsmouth (N. H.) paper we have a statement of the examination of Samuel Yorke, jr. the pilot of the British privateer *Liverpool Packet*, on a charge of treason. He was committed to answer for that high offence. He said "it was not Englishmen, but his own countrymen had brought him to this;" and stated that that privateer as well as the *Sir John Sherbrooke* belonged in—"the head quarters of good principles;" and that "several boats were employed in going back and forward from Boston to Liverpool and Halifax, to give information."

We learn that the *licensed* ships that lately went down the Chesapeake, laden with flour, have been sent to Halifax, as good prizes, for attempting to violate "his majesty's most gracious" blockade of the bay. If there is no juggle in this business we shall sincerely rejoice; but apprehend there must have been some understanding between the owners of these vessels and our enemy previous to their leaving the port.

The British continue to send in their threats against *Baltimore*. It appears as if they could not be a moment in the presence of an American without swearing vengeance against this "devoted city." The people should ask, "Why?"—and think of it.

Smuggling—57 ships, brigs and schooners arrived at Quebec between the 4th and 8th of June—11 transports with some troops and stores—but many of them have full cargoes for the market of the U. States. As we have before observed, the *Treasury Department* must be put upon the war establishment—the whinnings of the dealers have been so much attended to, that smuggling and treason have almost passed for virtues.

In the ravages and burnings of the barbarian British on the shores of the lakes, we have fresh evidence of their—"religion and humanity." But, like their prime mover and minister, we trust, they are only "let loose for a season" in that quarter—at least *Chamney* may celebrate the fourth of July in retreating to his hellish deeds on themselves—not on the "innocent Canadians."

Quaker-generals—We had (says the *Trenton True American*) a Green quaker-general in the revolutionary war, and have a *Brown* one in this—both true-blues.

It is stated that prior to the taking of Fort George three Americans were shot by order of Col. *Clark*, refusing to bear arms. The wretch met his desert soon after; being killed at Forty mile creek.

The little town of *Hartland*, Vermont, has furnished the United States with 150 regulars since the war, and a company of exempt 100

strong, has been organized who have volunteered their services to the president. The ladies of the town employed their leisure hours last winter in knitting stockings and mittens to be presented to the soldiery; and the whole population exhibits an ardent patriotism that well deserves this record.

Letters received at New York states that generals *Chandler* and *Winder* had arrived at Montreal on their way to Quebec.

Brig. gen. *Miller*, commanding the detached militia at Baltimore, has directed his officers to wear crape on their swords for ten days, as a tribute of respect to captain *Lawrence* and his officers and crew, killed in the battle between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon*.

The northern war. We have in truth, a chaos of matter in private letters, accounts and statements from the army at Fort George, and never, we think, undertook the task of gathering facts with so little prospect of giving "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." From the contradictory statements, we shall not attempt an account of the affair at Forty mile creek until the documents are published, alluded to in maj. gen. *Lewis'* official letter inserted in our last. The following appear correct—

Our army is concentrated at Fort George. Gen. *Lewis* has gone to Sackett's Harbor, to act in concert with com. *Chauncey*, who expected to sail on the 4th of July. Our force is in good health and spirits. Maj. gen. *Hampson* must have arrived at Fort George some days ago, and will have the command.

There is reason to apprehend that other depredations like that at *Sodus* have been committed, of which we may have the details hereafter.

Attack on Oswego—In consequence of com. *Chauncey's* remaining at Sackett's Harbor until the new frigate was fitted out, the enemy have lorded it over Ontario. The whole fleet appeared off Oswego, June 20, and made several attempts to land, but each time returned on seeing our troops ready to meet them on the shore. We had about 800 militia there with some regular troops, and lieut. *Woolsey* of the *Oncida*, with other fine naval officers and seamen. Another account indistinctly states that they had finally succeeded in burning the public buildings and farm houses there. The stores had all been removed to Sackett's Harbor in anticipation of such an event.

Gen. *Wilkinson* is daily expected at Washington City on his way to the North.

Between 5 and 600 men under col. *Bassett*, arrived at Windsor, Vt. on the 19th ult. The remainder of the regiment, 1000 strong, were expected in a few days. Several other bodies are moving through Vermont to the frontiers. A detachment of artillery has arrived at Burlington, with two 24 pounders.

BRITISH DELICACY? *Burlington, Vt. June 10:* By letters received from some of our unfortunate, but brave men, now prisoners of war, dated at St. John's on the 14th inst.—It was ascertained that they were to be exhibited in the streets of Montreal; thence in Quebec and Halifax; and when exchanged to be sent in a cartel to Boston or New-York.

Two lieutenants, 3 midshipmen and 100 gallant seamen, left the navy yard at *Charleston*, (Mass.) for the lakes.

Com. *Chauncey* remained at Sackett's Harbor with his fleet in fine order, waiting the equipment of the *General Pike*, and will probably sail to-morrow (July 4) to dispute the sovereignty of the lake with the water knight, sir *James L. Yeo*. It appears, that in a council of war on the subject of attacking the British vessels, it had been agreed that we might compete with them without the new frigate—but when the importance of the matter was considered it was thought best to postpone the attempt until that frigate was ready.

By a letter lately received at New-York it appears that the *Essex* is still blockaded in *St. Salvador*. It is stated she has on board property to the value of two millions chiefly in cash. We shall greet her arrival with singular pleasure.

We hear nothing of com. *Rodgers* since our last.

On the 20th of May, the privateer *Paul Jones* boarded the ship *Packet*, from New-York to Lisbon. She had made several prizes; and informed that three American privateers had captured and destroyed seventeen sail of merchantmen, bound from England to Lisbon, under convoy of a frigate; and that the privateer *Yorktown* of this port, had captured eleven sail of merchantmen.

A 74 gun ship, with a sloop of war in company, occasionally appears off Newport, R. I. The blockade of New-York has been resumed, a Spanish vessel being turned back. It had been raised by the gathering of the enemy off New London.

The Chesapeake. In addition to the facts communicated by lieut. *Budd* in his letter to the secretary of the navy, we have the names of the killed and wounded, with some particulars from other sources—48 of the crew were killed, and 98 wounded, 12 of whom are since dead. Among the brave deceased are capt. *Lawrence*, lt. *Ludlow*, acting lt. *Ballard*, sailing master *White*, lt. of marines *Broom*, with midshipmen *Hopewell*, *Evans* and *Livingston*; the boatswain *Adams*, and many petty officers—all young and full of spirit, lately panting to wipe off the stain inflicted on the unfortunate frigate many years ago—now tenants of the tomb! To this wonderful destruction of officers may be chiefly attributed the success of the enemy in the bold step he took, for which, it appears he was abundantly provided. Capt. *Lawrence* and lt. *Ludlow* were buried with distinguished honors. The severe wound that captain *Brooke* himself received acquits him from the censure to which he might have been liable for not landing the wounded, as it was intimated in page 270 he ought to have done. The responsibility of that procedure was too great for the junior officer on whom devolved the charge of the two vessels, in a disordered state and filled with dead and wounded.

The *Shannon* appears to have been severely dealt with, and will require much repair. She had 2 officers and 28 men killed, and 58 men wounded, 20 of whom are since dead. The *Chesapeake* was but little injured.

A gentleman who has been on board the *Shannon* says that she carries in all sixty guns, many of which are heavy brass pieces. It is stated that com. *Hardy* has sent a flag to New London to ascertain whether the blowing up of the *Eagle* was done with the sanction of government—declaring, if it was, he will destroy every thing that floats. *Torpedoes*, as well as gun-boats, appear to be gaining a character. It was expected the schooner would have been taken alongside of the *Ramires*, to discharge her cargo, as the custom was—but the swell of the sea prevented it, and saved that ship. Some other experiments may teach his majesty's vessels to keep a more respectful distance from our shores.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Dearborn to the Secretary of War, dated
Head Quarters, Fort George,
June 25, 1813.

Sir—I have the mortification of informing you of an unfortunate and unaccountable event which occurred yesterday. On the 23d, at evening, Lieut. Col. *Börstler*, with 300 infantry, artillery, cavalry and riflemen, in due proportion, was ordered to march by the way of Queenstown, to a place called the Beaver Dams, on the high ground, about eight or nine miles from Queenstown, to attack and disperse a body of the enemy, collected there for the purpose of procuring provisions and harassing those inhabitants who are considered friendly to the United States. Their force was, from the most direct information, composed of our company of the 104th regt. above 80 strong; from 150 to 200 militia, and from 50 to 60 Indians. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when within about two miles of the Beaver Dams, our detachment was attacked from an ambuscade; but soon drove the enemy some distance into the woods, and then retired to a clear field, and sent an express for a reinforcement, saying he would maintain his position until reinforced; a reinforcement of 300 men marched immediately under the command of Col. *Christie*; but on arriving at Queenstown, Col. *Christie* received authentic information that Lieut. Col. *Börstler* with his command had surrendered to the enemy, and the reinforcement returned to camp. A man who belonged to a small corps of mounted volunteer riflemen, came in this morning, who states that the enemy surrounded our detachment in the woods, and towards 12 o'clock commenced a general attack—that our troops fought more than two hours until the artillery had expended the whole of its ammunition, and then surrendered; and at the time of surrender the informant made his escape. Why it should have been deemed proper to remain several hours in a position surrounded with woods without either risking a decisive action, or effecting a retreat, remains to be accounted for, as well as the project of waiting for a reinforcement from a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles.

No information has been received of the killed or wounded. The enemy's fleet has again arrived in our neighborhood.

With respect and esteem,
I am, sir, yours, &c.
H. DEARBORN.

Hon. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War.

Extract from a letter received at Washington, dated 28th June, Fort George.

"The 15th regiment and detachments from other corps to the amount of three hundred, were yesterday ordered to reinforce *Boerstler* who had been sent off with near six hundred picked troops to beat in or skirmish with, the enemy's advanced posts at the distance of fifteen miles, and who had fallen into an ambuscade, extricated himself from it and retired to a position which he thought a strong one, where he determined to remain, till he could be supported—*Christie* commanded our detachment, and we proceeded as far as Queenstown, when he received information that the enemy, collecting his whole force, fell upon *Boerstler's* position about 12 o'clock, and after a most obstinate conflict of one hour and fifty minutes compelled his brave but ill-fated band to surrender. Not a man out of the whole number escaped, but one, to tell the story.

Boerstler ought to have retreated. His stand was gallant, but injudicious; the fault was that of a brave but un instructed or ill-advised officer. How much less blameable however than detaching at all without sustaining the detachment?

When shall we learn the first principles of the art? When obey the first dictates of common sense? Shall we perish in detail, in the face of a beaten and inferior foe, the dupes and victims of the little artifices of the *petite guerre*? Our detachment was made in the same folly—900 men were to fight an army that keeps cooped up at Fort George a division of 4000 effectives! I languish for the sight of a man who, understanding his business, will do justice to the army and the country. Under such a man there is both honor and renown—under any other, confusion, disaster and disgrace. Adieu—we hope for better times."

RICHMOND AGAIN TRANQUIL.

RICHMOND, July 3.

We are happy to state, for the information of our country readers, that Richmond is perfectly tranquil again. From the force already collected and constantly increasing at the camp below, and from the martial activity of our citizens, whose morning and evening training still goes on, the idea of a hostile visit no longer alarms us. Our volunteer companies are full to overflowing—and no where can be seen finer looking corps than the cavalry, artillery, infantry and riflemen of Richmond. The British outrages at Hampton have fired every heart with indignation, and nerved every arm with strength—Let the invader now approach, and he will meet the fate he deserves.—*Compiler.*

From the Buffalo Gazette of June 29.

WAR EVENTS.

On Saturday week the mounted men under Major *Chapin* passed down to Queenstown. On Sunday, Mr. *E. Sloat*, of this town, crossed at Black Rock, and with Ab. *Ransom*, late of this village, proceeded from Queenstown. When they had passed the foot of Lundy's lane (a place principally settled by the rangers who fought under Butler in the revolutionary war), they were fired upon by a small party of the enemy concealed, and *Ransom* was made prisoner; *Sloat* making his escape to Queenstown. For several days previous to this, small parties of the enemy had been lurking about the lane, and were at this time supposed from their audacity to have been considerably reinforced. On Monday, a detachment of 150 infantry, under Capt. *Myers*, from Fort George, with *Chapin's* corps, marched for the lane. When the advance came near the place where *Ransom* was taken, they were fired upon by the enemy, and *Sloat* was shot dead, 5 balls and a buck-shot took effect; the guard retired, and the enemy retreated before the infantry came up; it being apparent that the enemy had retreated to draw our troops into a snare, they were pursued but a short distance. N. D. *Keep*, belonging to Major *Chapin's* company, was taken asleep by the enemy about a mile from this place. The party then returned to Queenstown.

CHILLICOTHE, JULY 14.

Since our last no information of importance has been received from the North Western Army. The most of the public stores that have remained for some time at this place and *Franklin* have been removed and are now on the way to Lower Sandusky, to which place Col. *Bartlett*, the Quarter Master General, has gone. We presume it will not be long before the army will commence active operations. All the regular troops destined for that quarter are now on the march or already have reached head quarters; but whether it is intended to embark the troops at *Cleveland* or *Lower Sandusky*

It is reported in the
of the British preparing to evacuate Malden—that
they had shipped off a considerable part of their
valuable effects up Lake Huron; and it is
thought that they will go to the upper end of
Lake Huron, ascend a river that empties into
that lake, and heads near the Ottawas or Grand
River, which disembogues itself not far from
Montreal.

CHILLICOTHE, July 3.

We learn from Cleveland, that the
boats building there for the purpose of
transporting our troops across the lake,
were in a state of great forwardness. On
the 3d instant, (the date of our last advices)
60 boats, calculated to carry 40 men
each, were in readiness; and it was be-
lieved that our flotilla would be ready to
sail on or about the 15th instant. The
Queen Charlotte was cruising in the
neighborhood, but always kept at a re-
spectful distance from our batteries.—
The fears of an attack had in some degree
subsided; although such an event was
still considered as highly probable. The
force at that place consisted of about 200
men, one company of which were regu-
lars (artillery) and the remainder militia;
but this force has probably been consid-
erably reinforced since that period.—
Tranquillity has been in a great measure
restored to the different posts on the fron-
tier; and as the enemy's force was asser-
tained to be considerably less than was
at first reported, no fears were entertained
for their security.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Chauncey, to
Com. Chauncey.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, June 18, 1813.

Sir—According to your orders of the
14th instant, I proceeded off Presque Isle
in the schr. "Lady of the Lake." On
the morning of the sixth, fell in with and
captured the English schooner, Lady
Murray, from Kingston bound to York,
loaded with provisions and ammunition.
Enclosed is a list of one ensign, fifteen
non-commissioned officers and privates
found on board, with 6 men attached to
the vessel.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) WOLCOTT CHAUNCEY.

**Wanted to Hire or Purchase
A NEGRO BOY,**

From 14 to 18 years of age, acquainted with
house work. Any person having such a one
that can be well recommended, will give infor-
mation at this office.

For Sale.

A NEGRO GIRL 14 years old, acquainted
with house work—apply as above.
July 20, 1813. 29-1f

McCalla, Gaines & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general
supply of genuine MEDICINE and PAINTS,
in addition to their former stock.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

Lemon Acid, of superior quality, for making
Punch, Lemonade, which is equal to the Fresh
Fruit, and will keep any length of time. A
generous deduction made to Tavern Keepers
and others who buy by the quantity.

They likewise keep up the supply of Doct.
Rogers' Pulmonic Deturgent, in Cakes, for the
cure of Coughs, Consumptions, &c.

They wish to purchase a quantity of clean
white clover seed of the present years growth.
Lexington, July 20th, 1813.

STOP THE THIEF!

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my pasture the 11th of this
inst. a BAY MARE, about 15 hands high,
trots and paces, white spots under the belly &
on one side—perhaps both; bushy main and
tail, flat broad feet, eight or nine years old, and
has an old look; lumps on the point of each
shoulder, occasioned by the collar. The above
reward will be given for apprehending the thief
and mare, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the
mare only, & all reasonable charges paid by the
subscriber in Jessamine, near Nicholasville.

JOSEPH CHRIS. M.A.V.

July 16, 1813. 29-1f

Harbin H. Moore,

WILL practice as Attorney and Counsellor at
Law, in the Fayette Circuit and County
Courts—He will also, at times, attend the Cir-
cuit Courts of Bourbon, Scott and Woodford
29-6m. July 17, 1813.

WHEREAS

IN the spring or summer of the year 1812, I
constituted and appointed Samuel Filson,
of the county of Fleming, my agent and attor-
ney in fact, by letter of attorney, with powers
to rent and dispose of a certain tract of land,
being in the county of Washington, Kentucky,
belonging to me; now be it known, that for
good reasons, I do hereby revoke and set aside
said power of attorney, and divest the said
Samuel Filson of all authority derived under
said power, and shall henceforth disclaim all
his acts done and performed from the date
hereof—Given under my hand and seal this 25th
of May, 1813.

his

EBENEZER F. FILSON.

mark.

29-12t

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Barracks at Lexing-
ton, on the 5th of July, a private belonging to
the 28th U. S. regt. named PETER DUN-
CAN; born in Virginia, thirty-six years of
age, six feet high, dark complexion, brown
eyes and light hair. The above reward will be
given for this deserter on his delivery at
Lexington, or to any officer in the U. States'
service.

JOHN LOWRY, Capt.
28th U. S. Infy.

Lexington, Ky. July 15, 1813. 29

For Sale,

ON Monday the ninth of August, all the
personal property of Samuel Burchell,
deceased, consisting of one Saddle and set of
Saddlers tools, one pair of Breach Bands,
and some Leather, and Clothing. All will be
sold for Cash in hand, &c. All those that are
indebted to the deceased, are requested to
make immediate payment to
Wm. G. THOMPSON, Admr

July 19th, 1813. 29-2t

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1813

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Our advices from Washington, are as
late as the 11th instant.—The House of Re-
presentatives have passed the most trying of
the tax bills by a respectable majority. The
Republicans have greater strength in that body
than was anticipated. The Senate have re-
jected a minister nominated by the President to
Sweden, upon the ground that they did not
think such a mission necessary. The nomina-
tion of the ministers to Russia is not finally
decided: it is doubtful whether Gallatin will
pass.

A motion has been made in the House to
appoint a committee to inquire into the causes
of the defeats and various misfortunes our
arms have sustained since the commencement
of the war. We understand the motion was
made by a member from Vermont, and we shall
with great pleasure give him credit for his in-
dependence when we receive the papers con-
taining it, by some succeeding mail. We hope
the house will have independence enough to
prosecute the inquiry, and wisdom and firmness
enough to profit by it.

Since the unfortunate fate of Col. Barstler's
detachment, Gen. Dearborn will retire to
Albany, to recover his health. The Intelligencer
states that he will there await further or-
ders, and we are pleased to believe that no or-
ders will ever be given that will authorize his
resuming the command of the American army
while we have a head at the War Department
capable of discerning, and determined to pur-
sue, every measure for the good of the country.
Who will succeed Dearborn is not yet known,
but it is generally thought it will be Hampton
or Wilkinson—we believe the wish of the
country is in favour of the latter.

General Williams (of S. Carolina) is
gone to the North; those who know him think
he will make a valuable officer.

General Armstrong, (the secretary at war)
sets out for the north in a few days, not to as-
sume the command, but to be near the theatre
of action, to council, &c. &c. This must be
pleasing intelligence to all who know the tal-
ents and experience of Gen. Armstrong.

We are gratified to hear that the Presi-
dent is fast recovering his health. Congress
is expected to rise about the 1st of August.

CONGRESS.

We have carefully selected from the proceed-
ings of Congress for several days, the most in-
teresting subjects that have occupied their at-
tention—our subscribers may read, and see how
usefully the time of that body has been em-
ployed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

While the western people, & the citizens of
Kentucky in particular, are enduring all the
hardships and dangers and deaths of a war for
"free trade and sailors rights," and for security
from the scalping knife of the savage, the
state of Massachusetts remains not only neu-
tral, but aids and comforts the enemy.

Massachusetts has refused to furnish the
American government with her proportion of
men to carry on the war; but she furnishes
the enemy with provisions, and talks of with-
drawing from the Union, "peaceably if she can,
forcibly if she must"—because we are warring
against the British, the "Bulwark of her Reli-
gion," the allies of the savages.

And why must Massachusetts act thus?—to
aid the sinking and desperate cause of federal-
ism—to destroy the republican party. For this,
and for this alone, she feeds the enemy, with-
holds her militia, and threatens to withdraw
from the union.—And must the country be re-
tained to restore Federalism?—'Tis but too true!

FEDERALISM.

HANSON, one of the editors of the infamous
tory paper called the "Federal Republican," is
said to be at this time the leader of the federal
party in Congress. Federalism is now develop-
ing her "grand destinies" in a handsome
manner, with this tool of the British at the
head of her ranks.

"'TIS WONDROUS STRANGE."

Since our war has turned out in some instan-
ces unfortunately, certain folks who would be
thought prophets and who go about to stir up
the people against their own government, ex-
claim "I told you so—we were not prepared for
a war with England!"

Query—Did not these very prophets advo-
cate a war with both England and France?
Most excellent logic!—Because we were
unprepared to fight the British, we were very
well prepared to fight the French and the British
together!!

When will the folly and intrigue of men
cease?

CHILLICOTHE, July 15.

We learn from Cleveland, by a letter
dated the 3d inst. that sixty boats, calcu-
lated to carry 40 men, each, are in readi-
ness, and will probably take in the troops
destined to cross the lake, on this day
(15th.) A considerable portion of the
troops will probably embark at Lower
Sandusky; we may therefore expect impor-
tant news from the north-west, in a
short time.—Gen. Harrison arrived at
Cleveland on the 5th inst. escorted by
Col. Ball's squadron.

NORFOLK, July 2.

Of the movements of the enemy's
squadron in our waters, we have no cer-
tain accounts. Report says, that some
of the frigates went to sea on Wednesday.

In fifteen minutes after the publication
of the intelligence, on the 30th inst. in
Richmond, "that a considerable British
force of ships and men was coming up
James River," the whole effective popu-
lation of that place were under arms at
the Capitol Square.

The Frenchmen, deserters and prison-
ers from the British at Pig Point and
Hampton, have been discharged at Rich-
mond. Sixteen on their way to Rich-
mond had entered into the service of the
United States.

The Captain of the British privateer
Liverpool Packet has been ordered into
close confinement at Portsmouth, retali-
atory for like treatment exercised towards
Capt. Nichols, of the Decatur, from
Newburyport.

SALEM, June 30.

BRITISH HUMANITY!!!

Capt. JOHN UPTON, late commander of
the privateer Cossack, of this port, arrived
at Boston on Monday, in the brig Victo-
ry, (a licensed vessel) from Liverpool,
N. S. Captain U. left Halifax on the 20th
inst. The brig Porcupine, from France,
had arrived at Halifax. Capt. Brooke
was recovering. From captain Upton
we learn, (what has before been rumored)
that the conduct of the enemy on
board the Chesapeake, after her capture,
was such as would disgrace even his ma-
jesty's red allies of the wilderness. Capt.
Upton boarded at the same house with
the surviving midshipmen and other offi-
cers of the Chesapeake, and from them
he learnt the following particulars:

After the enemy had complete posses-
sion of the ship, and the men were order-
ed from the tops, Mr. BERRY, a midship-
man, who commanded the mizen top,
had got half way down the mizen shrouds,
to surrender himself as prisoner, when 2
sailors rushed up and seized him by the
collar, attempted to throw him overboard,
but he got within the shrouds, when they
seized him by the heels, and pitched him
on to the deck! Being stunned by the
fall, he lay senseless, when he came to, he
was cut over the head with a cutlass,
which nearly terminated his existence.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, another midship-
man, after receiving a musket ball through
his body, was run through his body three
times, notwithstanding his repeated cries
for quarter, (and after the enemy had
possession of the ship!) he lived long e-
nough to express his indignation at the
brutality of his enemies, and expired in a
few hours.

Three men were killed in the hold, after
the capture of the ship, and they even
fired into the cockpit among the wounded
and the dying! Eleven of the Ches-
apeake's officers were confined in a small
place, 9 feet by 6, with a guard at the
door, till their arrival at Halifax, and only
one or two permitted to come out at a
time. Men were shot at in coming
down out of the tops to surrender them-
selves, and other instances of barbarity
took place disgraceful to a civilized peo-
ple. Capt. Upton was particularly re-
quested by the surviving midshipmen to
make these facts known to the public, &
when they return to their country they
will undoubtedly give a full and authentic
statement of these horrid transactions.

The conduct on board the Chesapeake
after capture, is a contrast to the gener-
ous behaviour of our ships in such situa-
tions. We hope that our brave seamen
will still scorn to imitate savages.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Taylor,
dated Norfolk, 27th June, 1813.

"Yesterday two Americans were
brought up to me. They had escaped as
they said, from the vessels in Lynhaven,
having been detained in a ship from Bal-
timore to Lisbon. They inform me that
the Triumph 74, arrived two days ago
with a reinforcement of 4 to 500 troops;
and the enemy have since been joined by
a brig and schr from sea, the latter ap-
parently full of men. No movement is
making to-day, but the boats & tenders
have come out of Hampton full of men
and are laying among the ships in the
Roads near Willoughby's.

"Their land forces, by their own ac-
counts to these men, are 5,000 men.

"I have this moment seen a letter
from a respectable and intelligent Vir-
ginian, now in Lisbon, who announces the
sailing of this fleet, on the authority of let-
ters from England, for the avowed pur-
pose of destroying this place and New-
York."

ST. FRANCISVILLE, July 1, 1813

I have understood from a gentleman
who left Baton Rouge on Thursday, that
the troops at that place (about 500 effec-
tive men) would march yesterday and to-
day for Mobile, by way of the parishes
of St. Helena and St. Tammany. The
concentration of the whole military force
of the district, on our south eastern fron-
tier, would lead to a belief that some ap-
prehension is entertained of the pacific
temper of our Spanish neighbors.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

Reinforcements for the Republican
army of Mexico, continue to press to-
ward St. Fernando. Scarcely a day
passes without hearing of some half
dozen young men being on their way to
the province of Texas. The most recent
advices from the Republicans, left them
full of strength and courage. God grant
them success.

From the Buffalo Gazette of July 6.

The British fleet have again appeared off
Fort Niagara. Commodore Chauncey is short-
ly expected at that place.

During the last week, there has been fre-
quent alarms at Fort George, occasioned by
small parties of the enemy hanging about our
picket guards.—But the place is not considered
in any danger; its batteries, breast works
and defences are very formidable and commanding.
A volunteer corps under capt. Bull has been
enrolled in this village for the defence of the
place. A battery has been erected on the point

of the terrace fronting the Lake, mounting one
long 12 and a 6 pounder.

The Queen Charlotte, and a small vessel as-
sailed to be at Long Point.

Col. Brady, from Pennsylvania, with 250 re-
gulars and 50 horse are expected every mo-
ment in this village.

About 250 militia have been drafted in Ge-
nesee county, and marched to Black Rock, un-
der the command of maj. P. Adams, late of
Swift's U. S. volunteers

The batteries at Black Rock are mounted
with several fine pieces of cannon.

Col. Barstler and the men under his com-
mand including Maj. Chapin's volunteers, have
been sent to Kingston.

We understand that the delicate situation of
the amiable widow of the late captain Law-
rence, has hitherto made it necessary to con-
ceal from her the decease of her husband;
and the birth of two children since the irre-
parable bereavement, of which she is yet un-
conscious, has rendered her if possible a still
more interesting object of universal consid-
eration and sympathy.—Boston paper.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The news from Europe which we this day
lay before our readers, and it is all that we have
received, has had the singular fortune to reach
us by the way of London, Glasgow, Halifax and
Boston; it would therefore be matter of just
surprise if it were found to contain any thing
which could damp the spirits of any true and
loyal subject of the "Defender of the Faith."

The attempt to adjust the differences be-
tween Great Britain and Denmark, and induce
the latter to join "the common cause" against
France, has failed, and Count Bernstorff has re-
turned to Denmark. Unwilling however, to
abandon their expectations, the British gov-
ernment has sent Gen. Hope to negotiate at
Copenhagen. This mission will at least amuse
the allies a little longer with the hopes of per-
suading this prudent government to embark in
their cause.

We have received no British observations on
the receipt in London of the official notifica-
tion of the Russian mediation.

The Paris accounts to which we are indebted
for the position of the armies, are up to the
30th of April. Bonaparte having on the 27th
effected a junction of his armies of the Elbe &
the Maine, and on the 30th occupied the whole
of the ground he contemplated, could have no
motive to delay, but every inducement to ac-
celerate, a battle. We are inclined to think
a battle had been fought and the result known
to the English government at the date of our
latest London advices. We shall briefly shew
cause for this belief. We presume it is neces-
sary to observe that the battle must have issued
in favor of the French: had it been other-
wise or even doubtful it would have been pub-
lished as soon as known.

A second edition of the London Courier of
May 12, acknowledges that "a Russian
officer is just arrived with despatches from the
Russian ambassador." Here then is the arrival
of "that morning" which was not known to
the editor of the morning paper, but which was
known to the editor of the Ministerial paper
the Courier, but he does not leak out any thing
of report, he merely announces the arrival of
"despatches." It happens however that we
have advices a little later, which leak out a lit-
tle more and tend to confirm the suspicion that
the "great battle" has been fought.

From the Glasgow paper of May 15, we find
that its editor had "Private Correspondence"
so late as "London, Wednesday evening, half
past 7." On turning to our almanac we find
that "Wednesday" was "May 12" the date of
the last London paper and the correspondence
being written so late as half past seven in the
evening is some hours later than the Courier,
and a little more explicit. The Russian offi-
cer announced by the Courier to have just ar-
rived with despatches, had business in London
of "so urgent a nature" that the British pack-
et sailed with him from Heligoland without
waiting for the mail. The "private correspon-
dence" mentions several reports of severe engage-
ments on the Elbe, &c. & a very general report
of the death of the brave veteran Gen. Prince
Smolensko, the commander in chief of the
Russian Army, a report which had not before
got into circulation.

These facts, circumstances and reports to-
gether with our knowledge of the careful, cau-
tious manner in which the British Government
lets out its losses and the overthrust of its al-
lies, satisfy us that they have advices of a bat-
tle and that that battle has resulted in a vic-
tory to Bonaparte. Had it been otherwise,
Tower Guns, Church Bells, Illuminations, let-
ters to My Lord Mayor of London, Gazettes
Extraordinary, &c. &c. would have stunned the
glad ear. Our next advices from the continent
must be deeply interesting.

THEATRE.

On Saturday Evening, July 24, 1813.
Will be presented Dr. Young's celebrated
Tragedy in 5 acts, called the

Revenge.

To which will be added, a new farce in two
acts, called

Ella Rosenberg.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Farm,

CONTAINING ninety-six acres, lying on the
Leestown road, 3 1/2 miles from Lexington,
in Kentucky, sufficiently level for beauty and
easy cultivation: in a beautiful part of the
country, variegated with woods and farms, cov-
ered with waving corn, bleating flocks, and
lowing herds, calculated to inspire with pleas-
ing sensations the feelings of the refined and
delicate mind of a gentleman who would wish
to live retired from the busy scenes of life;—
at the same time contiguous to the populous
town of Lexington, and to Frankfort, the seat of
government.

It is now in a state of high cultivation and
is capable of being improved to a great advan-
tage, either for a private seat or for any kind of
factory.—If it be not sold before the first of
August next, it will be leased for one year,
commencing the 1st of March, 1814.—For terms
apply to Matthew Elder, Esq. or to Samuel
Trotter, Merchant of this place.

JOHN STEPHENS.

Lexington, June 7, 1813. 23-1f

TAKEN up by William Prater, living in
Washington county, near the Mouth of
Thompson's Creek, a Bay Mare, fourteen
hands and a half high, twelve or thirteen years
old, a small star in her forehead, a small saddle
spot on her back, no brands perceivable. Ap-
praised to \$25 before me this 3d day of May
1813.

29-3t JOHN HUNGATE, J. P. & W.

**FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIR
MANUFACTORY.**

J. H. VOS

CARRIES on the above business in all its va-
rious branches on Limestone street, a few
doors above Main, where may be had on rea-
sonable terms, Fancy and Windsor Chairs, of
the newest fashion, and most approved inven-
tion. He still continues the business of House
and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging, &c.

The greatest punctuality will be observed.

An Apprentice Wanted.

May 4, 1813.

18-3m



Here goes to make the Spoon,
or spoil the Horn.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks
to a generous public for the very liberal
support he has met with, in the time of his pro-
fession, and hopes by strict attention to busi-
ness to merit and receive a continuance of fa-
vor and encouragement. He has purchased a
large and good assortment of STONE, to an-
swer the different purposes his friends may
call for.

I've sold you STONE, as you do know,
(Good water too I have found)
Likewise good LIME, both fresh and low,
For the workmen of the town.

My Patriotism I ne'er withhold,
Oft I've used all my might,
But alas! I am now too old
In my country's cause to fight.

JOHN R. SHAW,

Stone Quarrier, Well Digger

and Lime Burner.

Quarry-Hill, Lexington, June 14, 1813.—24-t

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a
splendid assortment of MERCHANDIZE,
of the most fashionable kind, which will be
sold cheap for Cash only.

17-1f Lexington, April 17, 1812.

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexing-
ton, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in
conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particu-
larly attended to by one or the other of them.
19-1f May 10, 1813.

New Imported Millinery.

Mrs. BROWNE

HAS imported an elegant assortment of
GOODS, suitable for the summer season—
which she offers for sale on moderate terms at
her Millinery store, opposite the court-house.
July 20, 1813. 29-e o w ti.

Cash for Cedar & Oak Staves.

WANTED immediately 5000 feet of Cedar,
and a quantity of Staves and Heads for
Barrels and double Barrels. Apply to
LUKE USHER.

Lexington, July 20, 1813. 29-1f

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Andrew
Barbee, dec. are hereby called on to make
immediate payment; and those who have any
demands against said estate, are requested to
present them, properly authenticated, and they
shall be paid. The books and papers of the
deceased are in the hands of the administrator,
in Lexington, where application must be made
for settlements, &c.

MARGARET BARBEE, Administrator.

JOHN BRADFORD, Administrator.

July 20, 1813. 29-3t.

Fleming circuit, set. June term, 1813.

JOSEPH CARL, compt. } In Chancery.

LEWIS MEYERS, & al. defts. }

The defendants, the children and heirs of
Valentine Myers and Peter Myers, dec. whose
names are unknown to the complainant; not
having entered their appearance herein agree-
able to law, and the rules of this court, and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that
they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth;
on the motion of the complainant by his coun-
sel, it is ordered that the defendants, the un-
known heirs and representatives of Valentine
Myers and Peter Myers, dec. appear here on
the third day of the next September term of
this court, and answer the complainant's bill,
or the same will be taken as confessed against
them: that a copy of this order be published in
some authorised news-paper of this state eight
weeks in succession according to law.

A COPY (ATTEST.)

29-8t J.S. THO. DOUGHERTY, Clk.

POETRY.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH MERCURY. THE HUMOUR OF PEACE.

Who talks of Peace? name not the word
Until the bullet and the sword
Shall make it ours—till from the main
We pluck "drown'd honor" up again—
Till Heaven mete punishment dispense
To perfidy and insolence.

When Victory on the Eagle crest,
Shall quell the "war wolves" of the west;
When Freedom's flag waves high and wide,
O'er Britain's humbled power and pride;
When Tyranny shrinks to its den,
Then Peace will come, and not till then.

But let each heart and hand be stout—
The sword of vengeance now is out,
And to its scabbard ne'er return,
Whilst injury goods and insult burns.
Who cares to see their numbers swell,
With all the fiends of earth and hell—
Be still unfurl'd the Stripes and Stars;
Be heard no sound but those of wars;
When bursts the peal o'er lost Detroit,
'Twill wake the foe on Abraham's height,
And tell round Erie's trembling shore
That trace and parley are no more.
Our rights denied, our faith betray'd,
We'll parley now with ball and blade;
Nor shall this conference due be done,
'Till Independence shall be won.
'Tis she who points the warrior's spear—
She to the warrior's spirit dear,
And sacred in the sight of heaven,
To dastard recreants never given.

Then shun conciliation's shoals—
Let war's tornado shake the poles:
From rock and shore bear gallantly
And dance upon the mountain sea.
The Stripes and Stars nail to the mast,
And brave the billows and the blast—
Brave souls ah! all hearts be up:
'Tis *Seamen's rights* send round the cup:
Fear not, although the barque be tost,
"The world's last hope" will not be lost.

DIVISION OF THE UNION.

The federalists of New-England bluster about a division of the Union, and threaten to confederate and establish a government independent of the middle and southern states. They dare not do it; they have neither the courage to attempt, nor means to effect it. Indeed we strongly suspect they are not themselves in earnest; their only object being to bring the government into difficulties, to prostrate the present administration, and get into power themselves. To get into power, they would involve the country in civil war and steep themselves in meanness and treason.

The Congress of 1809 was timid, and the New-England federalists succeeded in bullying them into a repeal of the embargo. Their opposition to the government, and threats of separation from the Union, were at that time most unfortunately successful. The importance of New-England in the U. S. was greatly overrated, and it was supposed that no vigorous measure of government could be executed without the co-operation of the eastern states. Emboldened by that success, these states now wish to try the same schemes, and, by bullying and blustering about a division of the Union, to drive the government from the war by making it unfortunate—hurry them into a disgraceful peace—make them unpopular, and then quietly seize the reins of government themselves, and drive tandem to the bosom of "the bulwark of our religion." This is the object of the federalists.

But it will fail. The glory of the eastern states is obscured—their sun is set. Their friendship and fidelity are no longer deemed of vital importance to the United States' government. War can be made without their approbation, and "a peace concluded" without their assistance. Never again will an Essex Junco kick or bully the government into the enacting or repealing of any law affecting the honor of the nation. Possessing not more than a sixth of the population of the U. States, they have heretofore aspired to the sole direction of the government, and cowardice and complaisance have too far seconded their wishes. But things have changed.

They will leave the Union! well, let them go; it is better to have enemies to contend with than secret assassins. We want not their codfish, nor their onions, nor their patent machines. We can exist without them. Our government and liberties are not worth maintaining, if we are to hold them dependent only on the will of the eastern friends of rebellion and of Great Britain. They talk of being the pith and marrow of the United States. What modesty! Even now they cannot raise bread enough to support life, and would starve without the assistance of the middle states. Their manufactures, which heretofore enhanced their consequence, are fast spreading in the middle and western states; and in a short time nothing will distinguish them but their arrogant vanity—their being governed by Pickering—and their attachment to that nation which would gladly tread the U. States to annihilation.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT. PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS!

We have given on the first page of this day's paper, governor Strong's speech to the legislature of Massachusetts. We would also call your particular attention to the following ADDRESS to the British governor GAGE, on his arrival at this town, from England, in 1774; just before that glorious struggle which terminated in our freedom, sovereignty and independence. After carefully reading the two documents, we call on you to decide, whether governor Strong, in his attachment to the "bulwark of our religion," is not fairly entitled to the character of a

ministration of Great Britain ought not to give him as much credit for his friendship and loyalty to them in his speech to our legislature in 1815, as they did for signing the following sycophantic address, "in times that tried men's souls."

PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY, Boston, July 7, 1774.

Friday last a number of gentlemen of the bar waited upon his excellency governor GAGE, and presented the following ADDRESS.

May it please your Excellency—

Permit us, barristers and attorneys at law in the province of Massachusetts bay, to approach your excellency, with our unfeigned congratulations on your safe arrival.

We regard his majesty's appointment of a gentleman of your excellency's known candor, moderation, and humanity, to the first civil and military command here, at this unhappy and distressing crisis, as a RENEWED instance of his majesty's paternal goodness, which demands our most grateful acknowledgments.

While we feel ourselves DEEPLY AFFECTED by the frowns of the best of sovereigns on the town of Boston, the metropolis of this province, (the causes of which we sincerely regret) we derive great consolation from the hope that through your excellency's wisdom, and benevolent influence, we may soon see the return of royal favor, & our public affairs restored to their once flourishing and happy state.

We consider the free course of justice, and the due execution of the laws the surest means of promoting the peace, good order and the happiness of the community; to attain which our best endeavors shall be uniformly exerted.

We beg leave to recommend the interest of literature, and the liberal profession of the law, and the honor of its professors, to your excellency's kind protection and patronage.

Robert Auchmuty, Jonathan Sewell, John Worthington, Samuel Fitch, James Putnam, Wm. Pynchon, Benj. Gridley, Samuel Quincey, Abel Willard, Andrew Cazneau, John Lowell, Daniel Leonard, Daniel Oliver, Sampson S. Bowers, Daniel Bliss, Jona. Bliss, Samuel Porter, Joshua Upham, Jere. D. Rogers, David Ingersol, Samuel Sewall, John Sprague, Rufus Chandler, Thomas Danforth, Thomas Williams, CALEB STRONG, Samuel Field, Ebenezer Bradish.

To which his excellency was pleased to return the following Answer.

I received your address with much satisfaction which contains sentiments so full of duty to the KING, and so obliging to me; and return you my thanks for it.

To entertain so just a sense of the present situation of the town of Boston, and have the advantages of a liberal education, and the knowledge of the laws, that I have no doubt you will exert your influence to undeceive the people, misled by artifice and falsehoods; and point out to them the propriety and necessity of a due and immediate compliance with the means of "restoring the town of Boston to the royal favor, and the public affairs to their former flourishing & happy state."

As the free course of justice, a due execution of the laws, are, as you justly deem them, the surest means of promoting the peace, good order and happiness of the community, so your endeavors to attain them, will always meet with my support; and the interest of literature, the liberal profession of the law, and the honor of its professors, may always depend upon my protection and patronage.

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT Manufacturing Chemist, Mainstreet, Lexington, has just received a fresh supply of DRUGS, PAINTS, and PATENT MEDICINES, principally imported into New-York in April last, which he offers to Practitioners and Retailers of Medicine, on as good terms as they can get supplied from Philadelphia.

A few of the leading articles are enumerated below. The assortment is complete.

1200 lbs. Glauber Salts,
500 Juniper Berries,
200 French Verdigrise, in small sacks,
300 gallons Spirits of Turpentine,
300 lbs. Flowers of Sulphur,
200 Cream of Tartar,
1200 Oil of Vitriol,
400 Aqua Fortis Duplex,
150 Peruvian Bark,
50 Calomel, prepared,
50 Camphor, refined,
30 Turkey Opium,
50 Rhubarb,
6 doz. Fresh Castor Oil,
6 Olive do.
1 Fine Sallad do.
1 keg Tamarinds,
100 Books English Gold Leaf,
An extensive assortment of English Shop Furniture, and White Vials.
Also, a variety of PAINTERS' COLORS, consisting of Chinese & English Vermillion, Fig and Prussian Blue, Patent & King's Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Dutch, English & Rose Pink, Umber & Stone Ochre, Terra de Sienna, Red & White Lead, Carmine & Drop Lake, Camel's Hair Pencils, Painter's Brushes, Palet Knives, Black Sealing Wax, Spirits of Wine, &c. 27

WOOL CARDING.

JAMES EADES, on Short street, near the burying ground, has two complete engines for CARDING, entirely new and well constructed—he is now ready to receive wool, and will card it on the usual terms.—Good clean grease is essential to make good wool; to 8lbs. wool one pound grease is required.
Lex. July 3, 1813. 27-6t.

Notice.

PRITCHARD & NORTON continue to manufacture and always keep at their store, next door to Morrison, Boswell and Sutton's store, all kinds of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS for sale on moderate terms, either wholesale or retail.
June 17th, 1813. 25-8t



Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, in Philadelphia only at his Family Medicine Ware-house, No. 137, North-east corner of Race and North Second streets.

Dr. ROBERTSON'S
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL.
OR, NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Price one Dollar and fifty Cents.
Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, and various complaints resulting from impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases, of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
Price \$1 50 cents.

One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the whooping cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.

Dr. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS,
(Price two dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS.
(Price one dollar.)

Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the Southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. ROBERTSON'S

INFALLIBLE WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families. Price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or choleric pains; an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitation of the heart; swoonings, cold sweats; palsy, epileptic fits, &c. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. DYOTT'S

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant fevers.

(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious, Fever, Ague and Fever, Cholera Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestions, Costiveness, Hypochondriac & Hysteric complaints, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the ile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. DYOTT'S

PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the itch.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

Dr. DYOTT'S

INFALLIBLE TOOTH-ACH DROPS,
Price 50 cents.

CIRASSIAN EYE-WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all disorders of the eyes. Price 50 cents.

Dr. TISSOT'S

CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

THE BALM OF IBERIA.

Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. &c.

(Price two dollars.)

THE RESTORATIVE DENTIFRICE
For cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

Since these invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects—many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by the following agents:
Messrs. M'Calla, Gains & Co.—Lexington, Ky.
Messrs. Crockett & Weiseger, Winchester, Ky.
Messrs. Crockett & Weiseger, Frankfort, Ky.
John & James Bradshaw, Shelbyville, Ky.
William R. Hynes, Bardstown, Ky.
Messrs. Letcher & M'Kee, Lancaster, Ky.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis at each of the above places.
July 29, 1813. 29—c. o. 1 year.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

A grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, will be held at the Masons' Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the last Wednesday in August next.
By order of the M. W. G. M.

DANIEL BRADFORD, G. Sec'y.
Lexington, July 11, 1813.

FOUND by a negro boy near my house, three miles from Lexington, on the Leestown road, on the 5th July.

A Green Silk Umbrella.

The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement, and applying to the subscriber.

JAMES W. HENDERSON.
July 12, 1813. 28-3t

ALL those who have demands against the estate of James C. Price, dec. will please make them known to the subscribers—those who are indebted, will please make immediate payment, as the administrators are desirous to settle their administration accounts, and in the mode pointed out by law; by paying debts agreeable to their dignity.

GEORGE BARTLET, } Adm'rs.
Wm. WALKER, }
Jessamine County, July 11, 1813. 28-3t

THE subscriber will furnish a BARBACUE at his house on Friday the 30th of the present month—home materials will be used. Price to gentlemen one dollar.

RICHARD CHILES,
Living on Stroud's road, 8 miles from Lexington.
July 12th, 1813. 28-3t.

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

HAS just received in addition to his late importations, an elegant assortment of

CALICOES,
CAMBRICK & FANCY MUSLINS,
SILK GLOVES,
PARASOLS,
HOSIERY, &c.

HARDWARE,
TORTOISE SHELL COMBS, &c.

June 18, 1813.

A few tons of HEMP wanted.

Spun TON and prime unspun as usual.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber out of Mr. John Farra's lot, in Woodford county, on the night of the 5th ultimo, a DARK BAY MARE, about fifteen and a half hands high, three years old, a natural trotter, and tolerably well broke. She has been docked but not branded, no other particular marks recollected. Whosoever delivers said mare unto John Rice in Jessamine county, or Thos. Nuttall in Fayette, shall receive the above reward, by either of them.

DAVID EVINGER.
July 6th, 1813. 28-3t.

Solomon Bundley,

SENSIBLE of the very liberal encouragement that has been conferred on him, since his commencement in Lexington, begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and customers. He has just opened a

BARBER'S SHOP,

One door from Mr. Essex's Book Bindery, and two doors from Dr. Boswell's, nearly opposite the Insurance Office, on Main-street, where he intends devoting his whole attention to the accommodation of those gentlemen who will please favor him with their custom.

He hopes by his long experience and strict attention to his profession, to merit a share of the public patronage.
Lexington, July 12, 1813. 28-3t.

Bathing Houses.

D. SULLIVAN respectfully informs his friends and the public of Lexington and its vicinity, that his BATH HOUSES are now in operation, and will continue so for the ensuing season, on the terms that Mr. George Adam Webber had them formerly.

Terms—To families six tickets for one dollar. To single persons twenty-five cents. Those who wish to favor him shall find the strictest attention paid them.
28-3t. Lexington, July 12, 1813.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and make payment immediately, as he intends leaving town shortly, and wishes to settle all accounts by the first of August next; all those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity may expect to have more trouble in making settlements after that date, as all accounts then unsettled will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for that purpose.

JOHN EADS.

N. B. For sale, an out lot, lying on the north west side of Main Cross Street—the third lot from the street, and adjoining Mr. Geo. Trotter's lot on one side, & Mr. R. Holmes' on the other.
J. E.
July 12, 1813. 28-3t

NOTICE,

TO THOSE whom it may concern, that on Saturday the seventh day of August next, I shall attend certain commissioners of Jefferson county, to establish the beginning of an entry for sixteen thousand acres of land, made for me in the surveyors books of the said county, on the 19th day of December, 1782: beginning on Cedar creek, a branch of Floyd's Fork, three hundred poles from Mans' trace, where the same crosses the said creek; in order to take depositions, &c to establish the said beginning, and to do such other things as the law directs.

Wm. FLEMING.

N. B. The said beginning is where the road leading from Lewis's old tavern to Mann's lick crosses Cedar creek.
28-3t.

Silver Platers. Silver Smiths and Brass Founders.

I. & E. WOODRUFF

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand, near the Branch Bank, on Main-street, Lexington. They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE, AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Ware.

Plated Candlesticks, Castors, &c.

OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mountings

Carriage & Gig Springs, Coach

Lace, Fringe & Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shoes,

vells & Tonges, Door Knock-

ers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Work for Machinery,

Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assortment of

SADDLERY, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for CASH.

One or two APPRENTICES wanted to learn the Silver Plating business.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

April 6, 1813. 14-4t.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public that he has removed his

COMMISSION STORE,

To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood, adjoining Mr. W. Leavy's store, where he continues to sell, make and repair Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, gilt and plain; he has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable Looking Glasses, and a most complete assortment of toys for children, more extensive than any before imported, and very cheap.

Likewise—Large Glasses for picture frames

Clock do.

Cotton by the Bale

White Lead of the first quality

Box Raisins

Prunes

Mackarels

Herrings

and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods

32 W. MENTELLE.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL AYRES

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, SILVER

SMITH & JEWELLER.

HAS removed his shop to the new frame house on the corner of Main and Limestone streets, nearly opposite Capt. Postlethwait's tavern.

He has entered into partnership with JOHN G. HITEB, who has spent the last ten or twelve years in various parts of the union with the most skillful workmen.—He is now completely prepared to make and repair clocks of various kinds, repair and warrant watches to perform